or Eighth avenue. The roof was broken in piaces and all the windows were smashed. The whole day there were no passengers, except in one case, when a SUN man paid five cents to enjoy having bricks fining at him.

The company will try to start this morning with the few men who have stuck and those of fity applicants who have courage to go out superintendent Sisson asyas all their efforts will be concentrated on the Forty-second Street Ferry branch. The stables of the St. Nicholas branch at 120th street and St. Nicholas avenue, were closed yesterday and no attempt made to do business from there. The cars of the other branch, the Forty-second street and lioulevard line, were kept bile all the day. President Foster declares that the company has best money for four years, and says the men knew it.

SETEMIANES ABOUT THE BELT LINE DEPOT.

sermishes about the belt Line Defot.

All of the 460 men employed by the Belt Line quit work, except a few horseshoers and the clerks in the executive offices at Fifty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. No applications for work were received during the day, but some who went to the stables early in the morning were insided or rightened off. One of these was Samuel Arthur of 521 West Forty-eighth street. He was assaulted and severely injured. His assailants escaped. An ambulance took him to Roosevet Hospital. The police force in the neighborhood was large, but hardly an hour passed without a skirmish, though no attempt was made to run cars. The first intimation of a row would be a chorus of yells from a struggling group, in the middle of which one man seemed to be getting hammered. Then a dozen big policemen would rush across the avenue, and pound such heads and shoulders as came in their teach, make two or three arrests, and conduct their priseners temporarily to safe quarters in the stables. Feveral times the policemen were pelied with stones and brickbals. Most of the arre-ted parties were let go. During the forenoen Officer Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals drove up and found that the horses were suffering from lack of attention. He promised to send up some Italians to help the company, and an hour later they arrived. They were fourteen, and they manched up under the escort of ten policemen.

President Scribner determined to send out a car at 3 oclock. Capt. Kilhiea dissunded him, and Inspector Steers came in. The Inspector told President Scribner determined to send out a car. All the men that could be spared from Sixth avenue were then at the Belt line station, and there were not enough to insure success to the experiment. Mr. Scribner expects to start a car at 9 this morning.

PARSIDENT SCRIBNER PROPOSES TO SUE THE CITY. President G. H. Scribner of the Belt line said

President G. H. Scribner of the Belt line said yesterday:

I have tried to study the labor problem dispassionately, and I contess that I cannot understand this strike. Our men should have no grievance. Those who rule in the tent of the laboration of the strike of the laboration of the laboration of the laboration of the hours, but that sometimes runs to 10%. On the west side, where the wors averages sine to ten hours, but that sometimes runs to 10%. On the west lide, where the wors averages sine to ten hours that has year we ran at a selfcit of 10% sty. An allary of this kind eduid not happen in any other than an American city, where the power of the dovernment is marriable base of the pyramid. I propose to try to get the railroad companies to combine in a suit against the city for loss of income. This company lays \$150 a day for protection in the way of takes, and when the need for protection onnes we do not get it in full. It seems strange that a strke should occur at a time when we have 1.2 0 men on the list waiting for vacandes, and hardly a day passes that I do not receive letters. Congressment and even Judges in the cortex, asking that I appoint some friend of theirs to a situation.

BROKE AN TALLIAN'S SEULL ON SUSPICION.

BROKE AN ITALIAN'S SEULL ON SUSPICION.

BROKE AN ITALIAN'S SEULL ON SUSPICION.

Men thronged through Eighth avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about 2 A. M. vesterday, from the stables of the Eight avenue, Broadway, and Sixth avenue lines. An Italian named Tomey, who could talk very little English, came along, He was supposed to be going to the Eighth avenue stables to get in an early application for work, and the strikers set upon him. He retailated, and Capt, Killilea, who was passing on his way home, saw a knile driwn. The Italian was struck and teaten and kicked by the mob. He shouted and tried to defend himself, but somebody sinshed him on the temple and the face. Capt, Killilea, chaved this man, but he fied into the centre of a crowd and disappiented. The Italian's skull was fractured and he became unconscions. When he was taken to Bellevie Hespital it was thought that he would die, Luter he recovered, but he couldn't tell anything about his assailants. The police have not arrested any one, because they don't know for whom to look. Tomey is married and dives on West Twenty-seventh street.

ADDITIONAL ASSAULTS AND ABRESTS.

ADDITIONAL ASSAULTS AND ARRESTS.

At 6 P. M. Third avenue car 141, driven by Atom F. M. Third avenue car 141, driven by John Osborne, and under the charge of Conductor Kavanagh, reached Ninety-seventh street on the way down town. The policeman on the platform noticed men on each side of the street signalling. A moment later two bricks crashed through the car windows from either side. No one was hirt. The policeman arrested Patrick Sullivan of 388 East Fighty-eighth street. eighth street.
John O'Hearn, a striker, was arrested for hit-ting Policeman Powers of the Old Siip squad, at Sixth avenue and Fiftieth street, with a

at Sixth avenue and Flitteth street, with a brick.

Michael Minna of 145 East Sixtieth street was arrested and held at Jefferson Market in \$500 bail on the charge of participating in the obstruction of car 107 near Broadway.

Michael Dottman of 18 Pell street applied to the Second avenue line for employment. He was beaten by a crowd of strikers, who blacked his eye and otherwise fitted him for admission to the Presbyterian Hospital.

An unknown man tried to make application for a place at the Fourth avenue read stables at Eighty-sixth street. He was seriously beaten. Capt. Connor arrested Patrick Cronin of 419 East Eighty-sighth street.

Joseph Bauch of 83 Mulberry street applied for a place as driver on the Sixth avenue surface line yesterday afternoon. He was accepted. Last evening he was knocked down and kicked so badly that he was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. William Kane, who is not a striker, was arrested.

Mayor Grant yesterday received from the President of the Second Avenue road and the President of the Fotty-second street and St. Nicholas Avenue road letters demanding protection in running cars to-day, and giving notice that the city would be held responsible for any damage to the property of the companies. The letters were similar to the one received the day before from the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery road's President, and were referred by the Mayor to the PoliceDecartment. Similar communications were sent to BOTH SIDES APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

ment. Similar communications were sent to the Sheriff, who kept them. Mayor Grant also received an application for his interference on the other side of the case. the Sheriff, who kept them.

Mayor Grant also received an application for his interference on the other side of the case. A committee, representing the striking rail-readers, called upon him and complained of the periodic activity of the police against the peaceful strikers. Master Workman James H. McGes headed the committee, and told the Mayor that the police were very officious and offensive in their active partisanship on the side of the railroads. He seemed to wish to task, but heshiated to do so, that he Mayor should counsel the police to go easy. He thought that armed neurrality should be the position of the police under the circumstances. Mayor Grant told them that the police were not under his centrol in such a way as to justify him in making suggestions to them or giving them orders. He distinctly refused to interfere with the police arrangements made by the Commissioners and Superintendent, to whom the duty and responsibility belonged. He said that he would not leed justified in doing so even if it were within the precognities of his office, as he is confident that Superintendent Murray had done what was necessary under the circumstances. He expressed the hope that the strikers would do nothing to injure the reputation of their organization, and then Me-Ge-replied encouragingly.

The Mayor received frequent reports from Police Headquarters during the day, assuring him that there was no serious disorder.

The Aldermen yesterday received a report from the Comptroller that the receipts of the Sixth Avenus surface road for December were \$65,008.

Folice Equal to the coefficient at

Police Equal to the occasion.

Two thousand police were held in reserve at its station houses, and the court room at Headquariers was filled with men. Precinct detectives were taken off special duty and put on uniform as reserves. Inspector Byrness man were scattered among the strikers, and used police wires to keep superintendent Murray informed. Days off were stopped. The Superintendent and the four Inspectors got to Headquariers at 3 A. M. The first order was to police the car stables. Before daybreak requests for protection came from the Third avenue and Twenty-thid street lines, which were not to the up. At 10 A. M. the Sixth avenue and Grand street lines sent word that they were ready to start cats. Inspector Byrnes and soventy-five reserves started for the Grand street stables. Superintendent Murray followed in a cab, saw the first car started, and returned, Another patrol wagen, with Sergeant Ontes in charge, and containing Inspector Williams and his right-hand man, Sergeant Price, started for the Sixth avenue stables. Before Inspector Williams got into the wagen he held up his well-known club and remarked:

"Here is faithful Tommy my twenty-ninth notch persuader. Cars will be run, or I'll know the reason why."

An hour later Superintendent Murray received this despatch from Inspector Williams:

First car started with policemen in charge, a block away a crowd tried to stop the car. I used some persuader, cars will be run, or I'll know the reason why."

An hour later Superintendent Murray received this despatch from Inspector Williams:

First car started with policemen in charge, a block away a crowd tried to stop the car. I used some persuadent with good effect, and the crowd mayed back. Serval vehicles kept on the tyack, and five persons were arrested. The first car made the try sucressibily, and a dozen more will foliow at once. All quest now.

Superintendent Murray sent word to the officers of the different lines that he would give them all the police protection they wanted, but that he couldn't turn POLICE EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Superintendent Murray sent word to the officers of the different lines that he would give them all the police protection they wanted, but that he couldn't lurnish them with drivers.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald called on Superintendent Murray in the afternoon. He said that he had no expectation of calling out the militia and would do so only at the request of Superintendent Murray. He considered the Superintendent entirely competent to cope with the situation.

GREAT DAY FOR THE ELEVATED ROAD. The elevated road did a tremendous busi-less. Col. Hain and Superintendent Campbell vere fitting from line to line and station to tation all day seeing that everything was rocking smoothly. The Third avenue horse care relieved somewhat the crush on the Third avenue elevated.

The extra men employed on the slevated roads do not care particularly how long the tis-up lasts. They worked yesterday from dawn to midnight and were furnished with meals at the expense of the company. Nearly all the rolling stock antique and modern, was brought into service. Five-car trains on the Third and Second avenue lines ran at five-minute intervals between 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. from South Ferry, instead of 8 minutes as is usual. There was only four minutes between the City Hall trains. The Sixth and Minth avenue trains are run on two minutes shorter time in commission hours. The Minth avenue trains ran till midnight. Col. Hain estimated that 700,000 passengers would be carried on the first day of the strike. "Let 'em come," he said blandly: "the elevated roads can carry em all."

The Second Avenue, the Eighth Avenue, and the Broadway lines did not try to run cars. The men booked after the horses. The Morrisania and Fordham road was tied up tight, and so was the St. Nicholas Avenue and Manhattanville and the Port Morris road.

There was no attempt at disturbance along the line of the cable road in 125th street and Tenth avenue. cars relieved somewhat the crush on the Third

Tenth avenue.

Albout I.P. M. a proclamation was hung in the window of the starter's box of the Seventh Avenue and Broadway lines announcing that the men who did not return to work by noon to-day would be discharged and paid off to-morrow. Those who did were assured of proper

NON-UNION LINES DRIVE ON.

Missionary Work on Third Avenue and

Of the non-union lines which ran cars, most of them on schedule time, the Third avenue road was the only north and south artery line. It has contracted with its men to pay \$2 a day for ten hours' work, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours, and it has kept the contract. Every employee re-ported for duty yesterday. The strikers did not neglect the line yesterday. A score of them bearded the first car that was run from the stables at Sixty-fifth street at 4:02 A. M. They used no violence, but tried to persuade the driver and conductor to quit, or to scare them by threats. Again at Forty-second street the car was boarded, and later at Thirty-fourth street. Twenty-third street, and Fourteenth The car went on. Other cars were similarly boarded. It became evident that relays of strikers had been stationed at these streets. They were chiefly from the Second and Fourth avenue lines. Police reserves were sent for, and 150 men arrived at 7% o'clock.

"A fellow at Thirty-fourth street," said one driver, "said he was a Whitechapel murderer looking for scab drivers. He gave me an hour's warning to tie up and ouit."

They're getting drunk down the street," said a conductor. "I wasn't afeart of 'em first trip, but you never can tell what a man'll do when he's full."

Capt, Gunner undertook to put a policeman on every car. The policemen didn't go quite around, but nearly. The cars that had no

capt, Gunner undertook to put a policeman on every car. The policemen didn't go quite around, but nearly. The cars that had no policemen aboard were the only ones troubled after that.

"They're offering us \$3 a piece to quit," reported a conductor an hour later. Along in the alternoon they reported:

"They are offering us \$5 to tie up."

Still later the conductors reported that in addition to offers of \$5 the strikers who boarded the cars offered allowances for the support of their tamilies. According to the ralload officials, however, not a man weakened. Reserves were ready to take charge of any deserted car. "We have had no conference with any other road." Superintendent Robertson said.

There was an attempt to overturn a car at 430 P. M. at Thirty-liest street. Two men caught the horses by their heads, and half a dozen selzed the car along its side. The two policemen who were on the car drove them off. There are a few knights on the road, but they are not in good standing. This is the case on the other non-union roads. All these lines except the Fourteenth street bobtails ran cars with police aboard. These ran unprotected. The East Touth Street Forry cars stopped running at 8.30 P. M. The Twenty-third street company ran its cars to 11 o'clock.

Car No. 4 of the Twenty-third street line left the stable about 3 P. M. with two policemen on board. When it reached Fourth avenue, nearly opnosite the Y. M. C. A. building, it was surrounded by 100 men. The driver, whose name is Cunningham, did not see them until they were around the car. The passengers ran out, and the policemen pitched into the crowd. The crowd dragged the driver and conductor off the blatform, and severely punished both. The crowd dragged the driver and conductor off the blatform, and severely punished both. The conductor re-eived a kiek in the groin. The driver was thrown down and kicked all over the body. Detective Sergeant Silas Rogers came up and, by drawing his revolver and threatening the mod, drove them off. The injured driver took the car

THE STRIKE GOES ON TO-DAY. Arbitration Fintly Declined by the Roads-

A Lively Talk with Mr. Curtiss. Master Workman Magee, accompanied by Secretary P. F. Glennon of District Division No. 1, held a conference at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel with Commissioners of Arbitration William Purcell and Gilbert Robertson, Jr. It lasted just one hour. and was very amiable. Master Workman Magee verbally repeated the grievances of the men, as set forth in their appeal to the public. published yesterday. He laid particular stress upon the fact that the companies had declined to deal with Trades Assembly 226 or its dis trict division at all. He said that he was authorized to state for the men that they were ready and willing to arbitrate, and that at the first official intimation from the companies that they would consent to arbitrate the tie-up would be declared off, pending a settlement. Secretary Charles J. Madden of the Arbitration Board sent letters to the Presidents and superintendents of all the tied-up lines notifyfor them that the Board was at the hotel, and nvited the Presidents or their representatives

tiing the strike. Commissioner Donovan started out in his buggy to visit the headquarters of the tied-up line, and give the invitation in person. He gave that up after an interview with President Frank Curtiss of the Sixth avenue road. Mr. Donovan reports this interview as follows:

to a conference at 8 o'clock with a view of set-

Mr. Curtiss—Who are you?
Mr. Don.van—Commissioner Donovan of the State
Board of Arbitration.
Mr. C.—You can drive away from here. We have no Sir. C.—1ou can with a communicati n from the State Boarf of Arbitration to inquire if there any means by which the difficulty can be amicably adjusted.

Mr. C.—No' We have no use for you. You might better have waited until some ratificad company sent

better have waited until some railroad company sent for you.

Mr. D.—We are here in accordance with the require-ments of the law creating the Board and in the per-formance of our duty. The law directs that we should

formance of our duty. The law arreve has a come here.

Mr. C.—It does not.

Mr. D.—It unmistakably so directs.

Mr. C.—You propie might better have been attending to your business tor the last three weeks instead of laify-gagging around here with those fellows.

Mr. D.—We have been doing no such thing, sir.

Mr. C.—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. D.—V ground not believe everything you read in the newspapers.

Mr. C.—The police over here are not like the police in Brooklyn. We will crack some of those fellows heads.

You deleter drive away from here.

Superintandant Alfred Skitt of the Fourth

Receipt. We will crack some of those fellows heads four deliter drive away from here.

Superintendent Alfred Skitt of the Fourth avenue line was the only representative of the lines who responded to the Board's written invitation to meet at the Murray Hill Hotel. He said that the Fourth avenue company had finally decided to have nothing whatever to do with the Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly. The company, however, he added, was rerfectly willing to receive any deputation of its own employees and treat with them. The notices posted on the company's office and stables that the wages and rules of 1888 would be continued in 1839 was, he said, regarded by the tompany as a contract with employees, and would be respected as such by the company.

The Commissioners waited until 10 o'clock

The Commissioners waited until 10 o'clock for others to come, and then adjourned. They will remain in tewn for several days, and may avail themselves of the provision of the law empowering them to make an investigation. They notified Magee of the Inliure of their efforts.

Master Workman James H. Magee and his conferes on the Executive Board spent most of the day at Fritz Wendel's. Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Horsecar men from Long Island City came over and offered their treasury to help along the strikers here. Magee declined the offer saying that there was no need of incaey just yet.

"I believe that the tie-up will last through to morrow," Mr. Magee said last night. "I am assured that the Fresidents of the roads will not consent to confer with us. That being so, there is no certainty when the tie-up will be raised. So far, all the reports from each of the local assemblies say that the men are as stouthearted as they were last night. The Master Workman of the Kixth Avenue Assembly said to his men that upon to-morrow depended the fate of the Knights of Labor in this city. The

horse car men are the only solid body left of the hundred thousand Knights in the city three years ago, and defeat, he told them, meant a return to long hours and low wages,

IT'S A FIGHT FOR THE DISTRICT. The Commander of the Strikers Gives Their

of THE SUN yesterday, of the causes that led to

"It was the only thing left us if we ever again

Master Workman Magee said to a reporter

the tle-up:

expected to be of any account as a labor organization. Our organization was built up at an immense sacrifice of labor and money and time, and since it became generally known that the railroad Presidents were averse to any further recognition of the Executive Committen selected by the employees, the employees have been of the mind that they ought to try conclusions with them. The employees in the past have insisted that all of their business with the officials of the respective horse-car companies be done with their Executive Board. Such roads as the Fourth Avenue. until very recently, were of the opinion that they rather preferred this way. Now, they have changed their minds, and Mr. Alfred Skitt, the superintendent, does not offer any reason therefor. We never gave any cause. I will venture so far as to say that without the interference of the other ratiroads, the few grievances on that road would be redressed at once. Those are not many. They run ten cars over the twelve hours allowed by law. The men say that these cars are run from eight minutes to forty minutes above the twelve hours. Five minutes with Mr. Skitt would straighten this out, if the Executive Beard could tak with him.

Take the Eighth avenue line. The men have no grievances at all there. The employees would have been perfectly willing to go to work this morning, but the men on other roads did not think it was fair, since the officers of the road were acting with the other Presidents at the Murray Hill Hotel conference. The other demands run from an increase of the number of hitchers on the Broadway roads and such small things to the shortening of the working hours. On the Belt line cars, on the eastern end of it, they work their men thirteen and a half hours. There are a lot of other big grievances on the Belt line. We feel sure that if we could talk with the officials of each company we could satisfy them that we ask for only what is reasonable. They already know how unsatisfactory it is to have each man make his grievance known in person. The demeanor of an employee often times causes his superior to swear and denounce him when he presents his troubles to him.

"Above all these things it must be recognized that half of the street car companies of this city are violating the law, and that right in the face of fair dividends carned for the stockholders. I hope I personally may be afforded an opportunity to show the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration how President James S. Foster is enriching the stockholders of his company. Notwithstanding the law says he should work his men only 12 hours, he works them 13's hours. The Baliroad Commissioners have taken testimony as to that.

"Let me just add that the men fully recognization. If they lo superintendent, does not offer any reason therefor. We never gave any cause. I will

OUEER ASPECT OF BROADWAY.

The New York Police Showed to Advantage and Meant Business.

"It is many years," said one of the old retainers of the Gilsey House yesterday as he stood bareheaded within the storm doors and gazed up and down the street, "since Broadway has presented the appearance that it does to-day. Everything is extraordinary. Here it is nearly the first of February, when the streets are usually full of slush and snow, when the winds are howling like mad, signs are clanking, and sweepers are tearing up and down the streets, but we have not a single indication of that sort to remind us of the time of the year. As far as appearance goes it is like a day in August. When you go out in the street there is a brisk wind blowing. and the sun shines brightly, the sidewalks are almost deserted, there is a flurry of dust now and then and absolutely no indication of the winter months. Carpenters are working on the outside of the buildings, men are lounging on the corners, there is not a car in sight, and even the trucks have disappeared from the street. I remember during the draft riots Broadway had something of the same appearance. It is easy enough to tell why the women are out of the streets. The messenger boys in the hotel, and a great many outside, have been kept on the jump all day long with messages. Almost every business man in town to-day, I suppose, has sent word to his wife and chidren to remain indoors. The crowd in the street is so small, in fact, that there is no way of carrying the news. For instance, there was a sort of a riot up here at Thirty-fourth street about an hour ago, and we didn't find out anything about it at the time, though we are only five blocks distant."

That there is a good deal of anxiety among the shopkeepers along upper Broadway was manifested as early as 2 o clock, when the wire screens and shutters were put in place in many of the smaller shops. It cannot be said that there is any actual reason for this, as the street at that hour was as orderly as it ever is on Sunday afternoon, but there is undeabtedly a good deal of apprehension among the shopkeepers. The big dry goods stores were practically empty, while the clorks and sales women gathered at the windows to watch for indications of trouble. remember during the draft riots Broadway had

women gathered at the windows to watch for natications of trouble.

The real quality of the New York police force

Indications of trouble.

The real quality of the New York police force is always discernible on a day like yesterday. The policemen mingled freely with the crowds at different points, and whenever they spoke at all they delivered a few sentences of rueged advice to the men. It was very different from the brutal charging of the British police or the military mangures of the soldiers who govern Paris. The New York police are, as a rule, intelligent enough to understand that they are not expected to club people, if there is any possible way of avoiding it, but whatever good nature and amisability they may show does not lead the crowd for a moment to think there will be anything else than hard knocks when the time for actual work arrives. The officers on duty at Thirry-fifth street and Broadway were as erect, athletic, and fine-looking men as the city could boast. Their tresh-colored cheeks and easy movements showed the effects of the athletic training which the force now regularly undergoes, and there was a sharp contrast between the healthy and robust-looking guardians of the peace and the colorless trows, stoop-shouldered crowds who surged around them. As is usually the case many of the crowd were idlers who have no right on earth to call themselves workingmen.

THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

The Windows of One of the Car Stables Broken and the Superintendent Tele-phones His Life is in Banger-No Prospeets of a Settlement-Ugly Crowds.

There are no prospects of a settlement of the tie-up on the Atlantic Avenue Bailroad in Brooklyn. The company has made no attempt to move any of the cars on the eight routes since they were tied up at 4 o'clock on Friday norning, and the strikers angrily declare that no car will be run until their demands are complied with. The officers of the company, on the other hand, declare that not a wheel will move on the tracks until adequate protection either from the police or military authorities, or both, is afforded. Yesterday the various stables of the company—and, indeed, the main office in Third and Atlantic avenues—remained in a state of siege. Crowds of pecple, of which the strikers formed but a small proportion, were collected around the approaches to the various stables, and it looked as if a riot would have resulted at the first attempt to

send out a car.

The police authorities are convinced they are inadequate to meet the crisis. The few police-men, who are on guard at each of the stables, would form no check whatever to the resolute purpose of the strikers, and the sympathetic crowds from other labor organizations, to wreck any cars which might be sent out, and that no serious bloodshed has so far attended the Brooklyn strike results solely from the fact that the company has not tried to resume traffic. All persons approaching the office were closely scrutinized, and if their movements excited any suspicion whatever that they meant to apply for work, they were taken in charge of by a sidewalk committee. This means that they were violently hustled a block or more from the office, and obliged to satisfactorily explain their business at the office, or submit to some rough handling. Such instances of personal violence became so frequent that the policemen on duty at the office allowed them to pass unmolested, unless a victim of the dreaded committee rushed to them for protection. The committee frequenta victim of the dreated committee rushed to them for protection. The committee frequent-ly blundered in its suspicious and some ter-sous who really sympathized with the strikers were forced to stand some hard knocks. So perfect was the siege kept up that it was found almost impossible for the company to provision the men employed to guard the sta-

bles and care for the horses. All restaurants and saloons known to send provisions to the stables were immediately placed under a boyeout. The strikers wished it to be understood that the horses were oxempt from the starving out process, but even wagons conveying feed for the horses were not allowed to enter the stables unless driven by unice drivers. As for the 'scates' in the stables, the rigors of famine were not regarded as too severe a penalty.

The commany made no attempt to send any more men to the stables, it was warned by the experience of Moniesy afternoon, when ten men were conveyed to the Flith avenue stables from Atlantic avenue by an innesting police escort, but not without a hot fight. It was so far the only sections conflict between the noiles and the mob, and it any ears to have been much more serious than at first reported. It is said that more than twenty heads were hadly pounded by the clubs, and that at least nine of the strikers were injured. Among them were Corney Gerner, the oldest driver on the road, william Gaivin, and John Carroll. The strikers say the police used unnecessary force in dispersing the crowd, and that the mounted men exhibited allogether, soo much zeal for the interests of the company. It was Secretary Richardson's intention to send some used for the interest soft he company. It was Secretary Richardson's intention to send some used for the interest soft he company. It was Secretary Richardson's intention to send some used for the interest soft he company. It was Secretary Richardson's intention to send some used from the office yesterday to consider the offer which President Richardson had made through the State Beard of Arbitration to confer with a committee of the men, instead of with the Exceutive Board of P. A. 75. It was resolved by an almost unanimous vote to reject the offer, and to hold no further negotiations whatever with Mr. Richardson so long as he refused to recognize the Exceutive Board of Arbitration to compete with Mr. Richardson from the Murray Hill Rot

fear they will be worse before this trouble is at an end. Our L500 houses are in the various stables, suffering from want of care and food, and from this long confluencest, and we are not allowed to send food to the few men who are looking after them. The nollee seem to be utterly unable to core with the mobs, and it certainly does seem that other measures will soon have to be taken. Of course, under present circumstances, it would be utterly impossible for the company to think of making any attempt to resume traffic."

Brigade Gen. McLeer and Col. Partridge of the Twenty-third flegiment had another conference vesterday with Mayor Chayin, and arrangements were made to use the National Guard promptly and efficiently should an emergency arise. Gen. McLeer said list high that up to the present time no such emergency had occurred, but he adointed at the same time that precautionary military measures had been adonted. There is a guard at each armory day and night, and the Sergeants in each company of the several regiments have teld their men to hold themselves in readless for a sudden call to the armories.

The Executive Board of District Assembly 75 was full of business last night at its head-quarters in Flatbush avenue. Messengers were coming it all the time from the strikers. A member of the Executive Board said:

The trouble may continue a day or two longer, but we have allowed won the fight. Mr. Richardson knows well that he is beaten, and he is now simply bluffling. We have the winning cards, and take my word for it we know how to play them. The men cannot be held responsible for the discover which has occurred, for we have all along desouraged it, and at this moment we have special desouraged fix and at this moment we have special desouraged fix and at this moment we have some and financial support from various sources. The Central Labor Union, and he bolding Trades Kinion.

The strikers are receiving moral and financial support five where we had seed the wind and the sufficiency with the man ran of the open

for Adams's death.

The four prisoners who had been brought from the jall in handen's, were then discharged. They harried off to receive the congratulations of their fellow strikers.

The State Board of Rainroad Commissioners met at the Chamber of Commerce in this city restroy, ready to hear from the Brooklyn strikers, but they did not come over. The Board sent this despatch to Gov. Hill.

The Roard has been in session this morning but no replaced alive of the employees has been before it. W. J. Richardson of the Atlantic Avenue Relations of Ricoking appeared however and expressed widingness and ability forms the cars if protection were afforded by the authorities having secured a sufficient number of mes. The Board will remain here for the present.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT SAMOA. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCE

American Consuls are Responsible for All the Trouble-Mr. Bayard's Denial-Germany has Given Us No Cause to Fight BALTIMORE, Jan. 29 .- The Baltimore Sun will say to-morrow in a Washington despatch: Of the various documents transmitted by the President to Congress explaining the course of the Department of State in the Samoan complications, the letter of Prince Bismarck to Baron von Zedwitz of the German Legation at Washington, in November, 1887, and the reply of Secretary Bayard through Minister Pendleton in January, 1898, are perhaps the most interesting, as presenting in a clear and interesting way the respective claims and contentions of Germany and the United States. In his letter to Baron von Zedwitz Prince Bismarck

"You have already been instructed on a former occasion to draw the attention of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, to the anti-German attitude observed by the American Consul-General at Arda, Mr. Sewall, during our action against the Samoan King Malleton. We have had a similar experience with the predecessors of Mr. Sewall on all occasions whenever we endeavored. in view of the unsettled state of affairs on the Samoan Islands, to obtain better guarantees for the protection of the there living German subjects and their commercial interests. The reports of our representatives in Apla of the last seven years repeatedly contain the complaint that their American colleagues show a tendency to interfere with our relations to the Samoan Government, and to imbue the latter with disfrust of Germany. The endeavors made by Germany in the Interest of the establishment of a lawful and orderly condition of affairs on those islands have, without excen-tion, met with the opposition of the American Consular representatives. At the outbreak of hostilities among the natives in 1981, when the commander of his Imperial Majesty's ship Mowe, on the requisition of the German Consul at Apia and in agreement with the Samoan Government, as well as with the municipal administration, occupied Apla in order to protect the foreign settlement, the American Consul, Dr. Dawson, protested against that measure, and caused the editor of an Apia paper, with whom he was connected by friendship, to publish a series of articles containing injurious statements against the German Vice-Consul and the commander of his Imperial Majesty's ship Mowe.

"The American Consul (Canisius) has been pointed out to us as the author of two letters which Malietoa addressed to his Majesty the Emperor under the 18th and 25th of May. These letters contained complaints with regard to the imperial representative in Apia, the demand for his recall, and an insulting critique of German military measures. The successor of Dr. Canisius, Mr. Greenebaum, made opposition to the German representative in everything, encouraging at the same time Chief Malletoa and his provoking attitude toward Germany. He arbitrarily announced, in a proclamation issued on the 14th of May, 1856, the American protectorate over the Samoan Islands and helsted as a sign thereof the American flag over the Samoan flag a proceeding which was disavowed by his Government. The encroachments of the present representative of the United States in Apia have, as you know, rejeatedly given occasion to me to complain of his conduct to Mr. Bayard, yield for more than a century between Germany and the United States, it is remarked that the United States, it is remarked that on that remote realm of i-lands, where neither America nor Germany have any political interests to defend, we are exceed to the continued ill will of a series of American representatives. There are no local commercial rivairies which could explain such a fact.

"The American element has not aspired to representative in everything, encouraging at

driven rapidly down the acenus, the litention being to take it to the Seventh avenue stables. The driver, however, lost heart and begased to be allowed to go back to the main office. The poor fellow was seared almost to death, and he broathed more freely when the policemen took him fo drive there as rapidly as possible. The mob at the Ninth avenue stables became furious over its scrimmage with the police and its failure to stop the subject of food to Foreman Murray, who has been virtually a prisoner in the stables since the tie-up began, and who is especially he ad because until recer who has not as sund pane of the made a rush toward the stables, and others flung paving stones through the windows until there was not a sound pane of glass in the entire building. A few of the most active Knights of Labor in Brooklyn.

Hundrede of them made a rush toward the stables, and others flung paving stones through the windows until there was not a sound pane of glass in the entire building. A few of the most active the distribution of the stables, but they were quickly hustled off by some of the strikers, who appeared to be using their best efforts to check the furr of the crowd. The imprisoned forman in firm and the stables the phone of the most alarming information to Secretary Richardson, at the main office, a die seen, like news to Police Headquarters, and also to Treasurer Frost and Gen. Tray. To a buy reporter who was in the main office, a die seen, like news to Police Headquarters, and also to Treasurer Frost and that his life was in danger, Secretary. Richardson said:

"Mutters look very bad just at present, but I fear they will be weree before this trouble is at an end, Our L500 houses are in the various and rome this life was in danger, secretary. The German firms in Apia connect the subjects of the emprise and that his life was in danger, secretary and also to Treasurer Frost and the subjects of the subjects of the emprise and that his life was in danger, because the history as a subject of a property owned by

At the beginning of 1886 there were cichty-one Germans and Americans residing within the membral district of Apia. Houses and property owned by German subjects represent, as shown by the list of a sessments of municipal taxes, a value of \$175.705; those of American citizens only a value of \$2.000.

"Germany has never made use of this mercantile prependerance of her subjects in Samoa to secure commercial privileges, as the United States have recently done in Hawaii by the ratification of the lately renewed reciprocity treaty of Jan. 20, 1875. We have always maintained the principle of equality of rights of nations in Samoa, and never asolred to political advantages. Moreover, on the occasion of the latest action against Malietoa, the continuation of whose Government was incompatible with our dignity, we have given before the deposition of said chief, to both the English and American Governments, the assurance against which no doubt has been raised, that it is not our intension to change anything with rogard to the relations of the treaty powers to samoa.

"I fall, therefore, to find in the far tathemseless any reasons that could explain the continual ill will shown toward us in Samoa, and present, and I should be thankful to Mr. Bayard if he would lend me his assistance fact. Should my supposition be right that those difficulties have their origin in the personal disposition of the American representatives for the necessary redress to take place.

It cannot be conceived that consular officers.

to take place.
It cannot be conceived that consular officers

It cannot be conceived that consular officers who do not respect the limits of their task, and who cause by their conduct, without reason, international lili-teeling treatmaning between countries entertaining friendly relations to each other, act in the sense of their Government with which Germany, since the foundation of the American Union, has been connected by traditional friendship.

"We come, therefore, readily to the conviction that it will suffice to submit to the attention of his Excellency, the Secretary of State, a concrent view of the attitude observed by the different American Consuls in Semon in order to be enabled to note for the redress of a misunderslanding which has no foundation in the actual reciprocal friendly relations."

In his desmatch to Mr. Fendleton Secretary Bayand resisted the contention that the troubles in Samoa were due to the acts of American Consuls, and presented counter charges against Germany's representatives, for reviews the various diplomatic negotiations, and says:

"This Gevernment has manifested in the

American Consul-, and presented counter charges against Germany's representatives, he reviews the various diplomatic negotiations, and says:

"This Government has manifested in the most unmistakable mauner its desire to avoid all possibilities of difference with the other treaty powers in Samoa, alike by its action in respect to be consular representation there and by the exercise of its moral influence to discountenance and pravent those native dessensions which, assuming the form of disaffection toward existing Government, have stood as a constant invitation and incentive of which interested foreigners in the islands have not been sit we to avail themselves to fatrigue with native factions to obtain commercial and woilfued supermer. This policy it has pursued with earniceney, and good lair actuated not so much by the idea of any present or probable future commercial interest in that quarter of the globe in which the islands in auestions lie as by a benevolent desiration from the properties of the foreign over the independent territories and autonomous native governments in the Pacific Ocean.

"Indi the Government of the Linited States of the independent territories and autonomous native governments in the Pacific Ocean.

"Indi the Government of the Linited States of the independent territories and autonomous native governments in the Pacific Ocean.

"Indi the Government of the Linited States of the interesting any desirns of ter iterial aggrandizement or of political control in Samoa they come have been accomplished it is believed, with much satisfaction to the natives, and with little opposition from any of them long prior to the date of cither the British or the German treaty. But another and widely different policy has guided the action of the United States in respect to the native communities in the southern Pacific, and it is not. I appreciand, claiming too much credit for this Government to apress the ophion that the example it exhibited of treating with Samoa as an independent State led to a shadlar co

BISMARCK AND SECRETARY BAYARD. Bismarck Declares that a Series of Bad

Great Britain, and the United States in Washington in June, 1887, and save:

"When the conference was suspended in July last until the autumn, it was done with the concurrence of all the members, and solely for the purpose of enabling the representatives of Germany, and Great Britain to consult their respective Governments. No intimation was then given that the status out would be changed, or that any acts of hostility against the Namoan Government, or King Maliston personally, were in contemplation.

"That the Government of her Britannic Majesty fully concurred to the importance of a careful maintenance of the statu quo and in the understanding that no step should be taken to change it, appears from the declaration of the Eritish Minister at the first session of the conference, when, in presenting the plan of his Government, he said that, in view of the native dissensions a new election of King seemed to be imporatively called for, and that Her Majesty's Government expressed no opinion, favorably or adversely, to the election of Malleton,"

"On the same subject the German Minister said:

"King Malieton having notoriously violated

said.
King Malleton having notoriously violated

"King Malletoa having notoriously violated his treaty obligations toward Germany, and having even among the natives comparatively but few partisans, while a completely organized counter Government has been formed under Tamassas, a new election of King will have to take place according to the customs of the country. This election is to be freely made by the chiefs and the people of Samoa."

"It is unnecessary to city other statements, equally retrinent, to show the apparently complete concurrence of view as to the peaceful and behaviolent purpose of the conference."

"The mining Mr. Bayard says ferred in his content as the term Miniater did in the conference to "gurannees" to be demanded and obtained from the Samoan Government. Whenever these guarantees have been explained they have been found virtually to involve the foreign control of that Government as was proposed in the German-Samoan Convention of Nov. 10. 1884, and also in the plan presented by the German Minister in the cenference.

"The ground upon which such control has been desmed essential is the weakness of the native Government. And it cannot be doubted that if the government of Samoa were now administered by any of the treatry powers, the Islands would be governed more nearly in according to the control of the islands by any strong foreign power, or its representatives, would defent the great object of securing native independence and autonomy, and the practical neutralization of the group. Under such control a native Government of Samoa is weak, it has seemed all the more clear to the United States that the control of the islands by any strong foreign power, or its representatives the dovernment would necessarily cease to have more than a nominal existence. The native element in the islands, deprived of voice and influence in the management of their fairs, would quickly which or by whose representatives the Government of states and Germany, while and evelusive tendencies of the foreign residents and under the control of the group. Under such of th

printion bill.

Mr. Sherman made a long speech detailing the history of the relations of the United States and other powers with Samos.

Summing up. Mr. Sherman said that the first thing to be done was for the United States to

summing up, ar. Salerima said that the first thing to be done was for the United States to assert its power in the occupancy and possession of the Bay of Pago-Pago. That ought to be done immediately.

Mr. George—The amendments do not menace war, do they?

Mr. Sherman—I do not think it necessary to monace any one. Whatever the newspapers may say, there is nothing in the situation that would justify, on the part of either nation, a breach of the peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about a neacolul and quiet settlement of the centroversy. First, we want to assert and maintain our right to a station at Pago-Pago, and nobedy will call that right in question. Next, we ought to do what we promised to do—empley our good offices to settle the difficulties of this people. Therefore I am willing to vote any sum of money to enable the President to conduct negotiations to make surveys of the

illis people. Therefore I am whiling to vote any sum of money to enable the President to conduct negotiations to make surveys of the harbers, and to get better information in relation to those islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment (\$500,000), and place it at the discretion of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison and I have no doubt that the power thus given to send agents there and to send ships there will bring about a promot solution of this small controvers.

Representative Morrow of California today introduced in the House for reference a joint resolution declaring that the condition of affairs at Samoa requires that this Government should aid the people of those Islands in securing an independent native Government, and requesting the President to Insist on the restoration of affairs in those islands as the same existed at the time of the Samoan convention in 1887, with a court of competent jurisd ction to determine land titles and such other claims and controversies of loreign residents as may be properly cognizable by such a court.

THE NEWS ALLINON BROUGHT. He is Supposed to have Imparted It to Mr.

Blaine Last Night. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Mr. Blaine and Mr. Allison both left their homes about 8 o'clock, and it is supposed they met upon neutral ground, beyond the eyes of curious observers. to discuss the news brought by Senator Allison from Indianapolis. Their trysting place could not be ascertained, and Mr. Blaine did not return to his hotel until after 12 o'clock.

John M. Clayton Murdered.

PLUMMERSVILLE, Ark., Jan. 29.-The Hon. John M. Clarton, brother of the Hon, Powell Clayton and one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the Southwest, was assassinated to-night at his boarding house in this

Clayton was about to retire when he was shot and killed. He ran against C. H. Breckinridge for Congress in the last election and contested the seat. There is great excitement here. Clayton

ives at Pine Bluff. It is supposed the murder grow out of politics, and the people are greatly excited. The Copper Syndlente in a Bad Way. BOSTON, Jan. 29 .- A special cablegram re-

ceived to-day by the Chadwick Lead Works of

seity said that the great European copper heate has rejused to buy any more copper, of the market is quite demoralized. This is or preted as practically the breaking up of The Palestine Commandery Ball,

Thirty-six Sir Enights Templar, comprising the dril corps of Palestine Commandery No. 18, took possession of the dancing floor of the Metropolitan Opera House at 10% tast night, and, in obedience to quick commands from Commander Wallace A. Downs, quite commands from Commander waitace A. Downs, strataged themselves to Roman, Greek, and Matter crasses while thousands of enthunisatic friends above and be on in the toace and about the four any auded their marching and sword exercise. The stage warset as a garden sectie, and growing plants waving pairs and flowers about ded exergivities, it was the eleventh cutting but of the Commandery, and house of well-known men and hatdsome women were there.

A man apparently 35 years of age, about 5

feet 7 inches tall dark complexioned, with moustache and chia whiskers was found lying dead in a small brook about 100 feet south of Gravel street, Maspeth, on Menday evaning. He had on a white shirt, gray fannel understorling black diagonal of a and waistean, and fur cap, in his their of cented hands were found for cap, in his their of cented hands were found

Morses, Carringes, &c.

Van Tassell & Kearney Have unsurpassed facilities in their new mammoth building for the careful storage of fine carriages and sleighs.

AT THE POLLOWING RATES:
For Broughams Coupes, Tearts, Coupe-Rocksways,
and other four-pussenger vehicles, \$3.50 per month,
For Berlin Rocksways, Landaux, Coaches, Barouches,
and six passenger vehicles, \$5 per month,
For Finations, Road Wagons, Carts, and two-passenger
vehicles, 52 per month. vehicles, 23 per month.
For Sieighs sesting six persons, 54 per month.
For Sieighs seating three or four persons, \$2.50 per For Sleighs seating three or four persons also persons.

For Sleighs seating two persons, EL.SO per month.

For Sleighs seating two persons, EL.SO per month.

FOR Sleights seating two persons, EL.SO per month.

FOR SLEIGHT STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND

CARHAGES of the must varied kind in the city on private sale; also a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND HAND HANDESS OF ALL GRADES and weights; sale dies, bridles, &c.

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Regular Auction Sales of Horses and Carriages every Tuesday and Friday Throughout the year.

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OLD COMFORT SPASS, PORTLAND
ELEGANT ROAD AND TROTTING
PORTLAND BLEIGHS, \$25, \$30, \$33 UP,

FLANDRAU & CO. 372, 374, 376 Broome St. .

A. SO HEAVY TOP delivery wagons, fine finish, for wholesale grocery, liquor, Ac. RACINE W. A. C. CO., Springet, and South 5th av. B -NEW LINE OF CARPENTERS and builders'
RACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., 153 and 156
Spring st., N. Y.

BARGAINS.—Three horses, \$35 to \$75; top grocery
wagons and barness. 510 East 14th at (grocer). CONTRACT FINISHED, and six useful borses for sale, also two mares in foal; suitable for express, grecery, or trucking business. Apply 527 West 21st st. CANADIAN pony and five horses, \$40 to \$75; covered express wagons cheep. \$30 West 17th st. DAPPLE GRAY horse for sale; 16 hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind; single or double; working every day. 180 Horatie st. EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS.-Illustrated catalogues tree.
WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers st.

POR SALE-Price 5500, chestnut gelding, IN4 hands
high sound, kind and gentle; has grand knee action; drives good single or dothle; or will exchange for
good second-hand coach. Address
JOHN W. WILLETS. Hempstead, L. L. POR SALE-A pair of two year old colts; one is well bred; together or singly; cleap on account of removal. Call or address. Schrader, New Springville, S. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Brown carriage horse, 15 hands
Sinches, 7 years old; full lait; selling for want of
use. Farmer's stable, 105 West 30th at. FOR SALE - A beautiful 16-hands high bay mare, 865; worth \$500. PANNING 16 Hamilton st. FOR SALE-Three heavy work horses; also trucks and harness; must sell, 610 Greenwich at. HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS for sale, or will exchange for horse and truck. 29 Great Jones et. PAY DEST.-Horse, vender wagen, harness, \$125; top buggy, \$40; sie gh, \$15. Stabling, 110 West 25th at. THE PROPERTY of decreased merchant-Canadian pony; also 3 horses suitable for armera expression, grocerymen or truckmen; no offer refused. 220 West 6-th st., near Broadway.

TOP WAGON, built by Brewster & Co.; good as new Broadway. WANTED-To buy a cheap express rig Address
JOSEPH KELLY, Greenpoint Post Office.

19 GOOD WORK HORSES for sale or hire; suit any 200 MULES of all sizes and descriptions for sale cheap. Bistrop, 8:0 Grand st., Jersey City.

RUN DOWN BY A FERRYBOAT,

A Steam Launch Sunk and Two Sallors

The Brooklyn of the Hamilton avenue ferry ran into a 80-foot steam launch near the buoy off Governor's Island, East River, at 8 o'clock last night. Five persons were in the aunch, and two of them are believed to have been drowned. Tn. . blyn was entering the New York slip, and the ... nch, which bethe New York slip, and the ... "nch, which belonged to the three-masted ste, mer Henson Court, lying off Liberty Island, was "n her way to the steamer. About forty passens, is were on the ferrybeat, and they say they he, "d the drowning n enery for help. Passengers in the ferryboat claim that there were no light so in the launch. The Brooklyn struck her albut amidship and she turned over under the bow of the herryboat.

The men on the launch were Capt. August Ruckmann. Second Mate Matt. T. Selade. Chie. Engineer Powel Eckelt, a sailor, and a carpenter. When the collision occurred Solade and Eckelt grasped the rudder chains on the Brook.

ter. When the collision occurred Solade and bekelt grasped the rudder chains on the Brooklyn and were hauled on board. The ferry-boat's engines were reversed. Ruckmans clong to the launch and was picked up by the tug George Garlick and sent to Chambers Street Hospital. Eckelt and Selade were put on board the tug and taken care of.

The two unknown men are supposed to have gone down.

gone down.

Capt. Isaac Wood died at his farm in the town of Newburgh yesterday, aged 193 years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1856 and a veteran. The King of Annam died on Jan. 27 at Hue.

William Aymar, a noted bareback rider and circus performer, is dead. He accompanied the Gardner Ctrous to the West Indies and died at Jamaica of inter

performer, is dead. He accompanied the Gardiner Circus to the West Indies, and died at Jamaica of intermittent fever. He was the son of Waiter and Margie Aymar of the Aymar training school at Fordham, and was 29 years old.

J. T. Mitchell the song writer, died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Sunday, aged 35. He had long been ill, and his death was prematurely reported some weeks ago. The Actors' bund will bury him to-day from 30 Spring street. Bitchell was an Englishman, and the author of The Actors' bund will bury him to-day from 30 Spring street. Bitchell was an Englishman, and the author of The Actors' the world only, and other popular songs. The Rev. Henry Stetzel, the oldest elergyman in the Evangelical Church in Pennsylvania and the author of many theological works, died in Allentown on Sunday last, aged 30 years.

Joseph Young who spent almost all of his long life in mastering various trailes and professions having been a weaver, a brakenith, a printer, a conchimater. a palitor, a canchimater, a palitor, a carponier, a drugett an editor, a lawyer, a palitor, and was known as "the learned weaver."

Mrs. Amy Kirby Post, the abolitionist, woman suffragist, and spiritualist, died at her home in Bochester N. L. last nivht, aged 30 years. Mrs. Post was a friend and convert of the famous Fox Sisters and with them has lectured on spiritual manifestations. Refore the underground railroad, and was on one occasion caught by the authorities with five runaway siaves in her cellar.

The Death of Mme Desabaye-Chegaray. The funeral of Mme. Eloise Desabaye-Chegaray, who died on Monday last at her home. 102 East Thirtieth street, after a week's linesa due to the in firmities of advanced are, will take place at New Bruns-wick. N. J. on Thursday. There will be no services in this city but the functed train will leave this city at 10:20 A. M. on the Pentaylvahia Kaifrond. The services in New Brunswick will be held in 84. Peter's Church.

Cold this Morning and then Warmer. The cold weather of yesterday was not local.

It was cold everywhere; in the sunny south it waspoider than in this city. The temperature at various points than in this city. The temperature at various points read as follows: 105 below zero at fort Washakis, Wyo. Ter. 165 above at Chicago 205 above at Atlanta, 205 at Knowille. 205 in this city, and 205 at Jacksonwille. Pair weather was general except at Oawego, Rochester, Buffalo and Fittaburgh, where it was snowing. The collect of this spell will be felt in this city this morning after which it will grow gradually warmer, a sourm is forming in Dakota that will break up the cold weather in that section. Fair weather to day.

Signal Office Predictions.

For Maine, New Hampshire, eastern Massanusetts, and Ruode Island, fair, slightly colder; westery winds, diminishing in force. For Vermont, Western Massachuserts, Connecticut,

For Varmont, western Nassachusetta. Connecticut, castern News York, castern Pransylvania, and New Jersey, jair nearly stationary temperature, westerly winds, diministring to fire.

For the District of Columbia Maryland Delawara, Virshia, and North Carolina fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds becoming variable. For Weal Virginia, western Fennsylvania, and western New York, fair, except along the bases light local annews sightly warmer, variable winds becoming generally southerly.

JOIZINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Sun has received for Miss Mary Goodwin of 392 West Twentieth street \$5 from " Mrs. T. O. R." 733 Lexington avenue, and \$10 from " Reader of Tax Sun." Michael Schmidt, a baker 50 years of age, who had been out of smilloyment for a moi. I remainfiled suicide yesterday at his home on this street, between \$1, Ann a avenue and the Bothevard. If a hanged blandelf by a piece of rope from a gas pipe.

The Eliepenth Beginnent Veteran Association.

The Rieventh Regiment Veteran Association resterday applied to the Roard of Aldersian for the furniture and fittings of the Roard of Officers' room in the armory of the distincted Elevanth. A similar requiest was granted to the reterant of the Fifth when that regiment was distangled.